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8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
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**The Daily Press.**

HONGKONG, AUGUST 6TH, 1907

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, with true Chinese bombast, has at last sent off his fire ships for the destruction of the House of Lords. With true Chinese indirectness amidst much smoke and throwing of indiscriminate stinkpots, the fleet of fire ships has passed harmlessly by; and not a particle of damage been done, nor a half yard displaced. The most extraordinary part of the display is that the co-titencies on whose account the Prime Minister professes to be acting, look on with the most perfect indifference; as calmly and unmoved, indeed, as they did the withdrawal of the Government from its own Education Bill, because forthwith the Lords had introduced some useful amendments in a bill, which every one not belonging to the peculiar clique owning Sir H. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN, Mr. BIRRELL, and Dr. CLIFFORD confess to be improvements and necessary. It is difficult, seeing the utter indifference, if not dislike with which the Minister's fulminations were received by the country, to imagine the frame of mind in which he still holds to the idea that he represents the nation, and the childlike simplicity with which he would apply the torch to a constitution which it has taken a thousand years to build up, and which it once destroyed could not gain a replacement for possibly an equal number of centuries;—and all this not because they had not the interests of the nation at heart, but simply because they had hurt the feelings of Sir CAMPBELL BANNERMAN and his isolated clique.

This habit of mistaking his own private sentiments for those of the nation, though strong in Sir H. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN is not with him original, but like most of his other peculiarities is modelled on his former Chief GLADSTONE. The influence of a stronger mind than his own, the late CHARLES PARNELL had forced GLADSTONE into introducing his celebrated Home Rule Bill, firmly believing it was his own offspring; and when the House of Lords contemptuously kicked it down-stairs took the action as intended for himself in person. It is said of Lord RAGLAN when he was in command in the Crimea, that when hesitating about any decisive step, his first self-inspired question was:—"what would the Duke have done?" and it is certain that the first thought of the present Minister is not, what is best to be done, but what would GLADSTONE have done? Lacking, however the grasp of mind of his great leader, he is unable to recognise the perspective of the land scape and mistakes the petulant ill temper which made him reject in a fit of childish ill-humour the Lords' amendments to his but half matured scheme, as a gage thrown down to the Electorate at large.

Since the passing of the Reform Bill, it has been the policy of the Radical Party when in power to weaken as far as possible the influence of the House of Lords by making it a *refugium infirmorum*, whereto were consigned politicians of inferior water, or who had been used up, and whom it was convenient to lay by. This came to be euphemistically called promotion, and was unfortunately followed all round. Some of the wiser heads of the House saw with regret the process of watering going on, but their fears were considered as dictated by unworthy jealousies. The result is a House too large to carry on any continuous business and largely deficient in that personal influence which at one time made the Chamber of Peers the embodiment of the best spirit of the nation. When therefore young politicians like Mr. WINSTON CHURCHILL sneer at the personal character of many belonging to the House, it would be well to remember that for most of this is to be blamed, not the House itself, but the outside influence which for the last seventy years has been assiduously bent on lowering its personal status. This lowering of the personal status of the body is by no means confined to the Lords, but is even more marked in the Commons, with the not altogether desirable result, that to a large and increasing extent the momentary power is thrown into the hands of the Ministry for the time being. In fact government is making huge strides towards bureaucracy for the time being. In fact government is making huge strides towards bureaucracy.

Some sense of this seems to have hovered over the House of Commons during the debate: in fact its strongest arguments against the Lords, were really despairing forecasts of its own growing impotence. The Minister spoke of the presumption of an unselected House daring to constitute itself the mouthpiece of the country; but had the House of Commons any greater right to represent itself as embodying the will of the Nation? It was very evident from the dislike evinced to any mention of an appeal to the country, that members of the Government side of the house felt considerable twinges of conscience as to their having any right to speak on behalf of their constituencies. Sir H. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN too felt he was treading on very thin ice in speaking of the unrepresentative House. Had he as nominal head of an unselected Cabinet any better ground to assume that he represented the Nation? The whole motion was a mere Cabinet one, in no way asked for or suggested by the nation, or even by the House of Commons. One of the ablest of the young and rising political leaders of the day expressed this view of the matter in an admirable summary of the debate, "Examining the main resolution he affirmed that it meant that, in order to give effect to the wishes of the Commons it was absolutely necessary that the people should have no opportunity of saying whether or not those wishes corresponded with their own. That was not an attack upon the House of Lords, but an indictment of the House of Commons. The real purpose of the resolution was to give the Ministry of the day greater control over the House of Commons under the species pretext of conferring upon the House greater control over legislation. It would have one good effect; it would draw the attention of the people to the paramount importance of reform in the House of Commons itself. That House should regain its independence."

The increase in the numbers of the House has had for one of its results the weakening of the individual character of the members, who now find themselves reduced to mere units in a crowd, and act as a crowd

without the possibility of individual thought. This has naturally been intensified by the enormous increase of the electorate, who have ceased to act as intelligent beings, and are driven to the hustings as a drove of cattle to market, quite innocent of what use is to be made of them there. Every student of ancient Greek history will recognise the similarity of the policy enunciated by the present Ministry to that adopted by the founders of a Tyranny. The stout democracy had first to be humoured by extending its numbers and functions, and when these had become too multifarious for the individual intelligence to grasp, the real for the tyrant was open. It is then from an unworthy intent that a powerful action of the House of Lords itself is urged on their fellows the necessity of arresting this spreading cancer and reconstituting themselves so as to be genuine representatives of the intelligence and staying power of the nation at large. The nation is surprised of the unwholesome and unsustaining diet on which it has been living and the frantic attempts, of charlatans to still further weaken its constitution are becoming day by day more nauseating.

The *Magazine of Commerce* for July contains a full page portrait and a laudatory notice of Mr. William Keewick, M.P., written by Mr. Alfred Kinnear.

At the Police Court yesterday Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz sent a coolie to six weeks' imprisonment and six hours' stocks for stealing a pair of slippers from the R.G.A. barracks.

An unemployed Belgian seaman residing at the Sailors Home was found guilty of stealing a bottle of gin from the canteen, and ordered by Mr. Gompertz at the Police Court yesterday to pay a fine of \$5, the alternative being seven days' imprisonment.

Yesterday's mail brought news of the death of Mr. William John Freacher, senior partner of Messrs. Cutler, Palmer and Co., wine merchants, London, who have long been doing a considerable business with the Far East. The business will be carried on by the remaining partners under the same names and style as heretofore.

The address from the community to H. E. Sir Matthew Nathan has safely reached its destination. In a note to the Hon. Mr. E. Howell, Sir Matthew Nathan writes as follows: "The address arrived here at the end of last week. The covers are a beautiful piece of work, and the number of signatures makes me very pleased and rather proud."

In a consular report issued by the Washington Bureau of Manufacturers it is stated that Manchuria should, within a short time, be a very good market for nearly all kinds of modern agricultural machines and appliances, as the northern part of the country is very fertile, and contains exceedingly large tracts of as rich agricultural land as can be found in any part of the world. This land up to the present time has only been cultivated in the old crude Chinese way, and there are many large areas which are still in a virgin condition. Settlers are flocking in from other and more densely populated parts of China; but until modern implements are introduced to the farmers' notice the old conditions will continue to prevail. It is believed that within a very few years it will be the best market for agricultural machinery and farming implements in all Asia.

The *Parish Magazine* of Holy Trinity, West Chobham, for July contains the following:—Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Kennett, of the China Island Mission, who are home on furlough were being shown over the Home on May 28 by the vicar, when the latter was much astonished in hearing Mr. Kennett read the Chinese characters on the two flags hanging in the chapel. The following is the translation supplied by him:—Translation of banner ascribed to General Gordon. "Gordon, military official of Great Britain, received authority from his Government to become leader of the troops of Kiang-Su, China. He led the Ever-Victorious Army. Gordon, obtaining the victory over the rebels, and on the occasion of his returning to his own country, this banner is inscribed to commemorate his achievement. Respectfully presented by Li Hung-chang, Governor of Kiang-Su and Minister of China." This is the translation of one of the two banners; the other is the same except that it was presented by the General of Kiang-Nan.

The Commission appointed by the Liverpool City Council to inquire into Chinese settlements has issued its report. Twenty meetings were held, and the Commission heard evidence from 40 witnesses. The Commission recommends that a copy of the report be sent to the Home Secretary and the President of the Trade with the request that they receive a deputation on the question of strengthening from time to time the regulations made under the Aliens Act 1905, so that ultimately a ship carrying even a single alien passenger may be made subject to its provisions; that the attention of the Watch Committee be directed in particular to a portion of the report dealing with the relations of Chinamen with white women in order to decide whether it would be advisable to make some representation to the Home Office as to the amendment of the Criminal Law Amendment Act for the further protection of girls between the ages of 13 and 16; also that the attention of the Health Committee be drawn in particular to the habits and mode of living of the Chinese in lodging-houses and laundries.

Mr. Rees asked the Secretary of State for India whether there had been any diminution in the demand for Indian opium since the promulgation of the anti opium edict by the Chinese Government. Mr. Morley replied I have no direct information as to the present consumption of Indian opium in China, and it may be some time before comparative figures are available. I may point out that the export of opium from India this year to foreign countries is estimated considerably below the average export of preceding years. It will be under 62,500 chests, as against an average of 67,000 chests in the five years ending 1905, and the decrease is mainly due to smaller consumption of Malwa opium in China.

The Church Anti-Opium Committee, in a memorial to the Government against the Indo-British opium traffic with China, acknowledge the sympathetic attitude of the State for India and of the Government, and trust the steps they are taking will give practical effect to the resolution, which "requests His Majesty's Government to take such steps as may be necessary for bringing the Indo-Chinese opium trade to a speedy close." It is stated that "it is not right that the initiative in the suppression or restriction of that which is morally indefensible should be left to China, hampered as she is by serious difficulties largely due to British policy." The Committee desire to see the policy of Great Britain towards the Chinese brought into line with the policy of our self-governing Colonies, of the United States of America, and of Japan, all of which refuse to tolerate the importation of opium except for medicinal purposes.

Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods sold last month some important pieces of old Chinese porcelain, among which were a figure of a male deity, his robe decorated in *famille-verte* on yellow ground, with coral-coloured panels on the shoulders, 15½ in. high, on rectangular stand, enamelled with flowers in green, yellow, and amberglaze, Ming—1.35; a figure of a Kwan-in, in her costume decorated in green, amberglaze, yellow, and black, enamelled with Ho-fu birds, &c., 9 in. high—85 guineas (Philip); a pair of figures of Sages, their costumes enamelled green, black, yellow, and brown, 10½ in. high, Ming—54 guineas (F. Partridge); a *famille-verte* vase, enamelled, 17½ in. high, Kang-Ho—85 guineas (Sparks); a gourd-shaped bottle, decorated with figures of the Immortals and emblems in blue and yellow, on turquoise ground, 24 in. high, Ming—105 guineas (Larkin); and a pair of Chinese candlesticks, with figures of a dog, fox, and poultry, in bouquet of flowers, 11½ in. high—58 guineas (Mallet).

The annual ordinary general meeting of the Federated Malayan Rubber Company was held last month at the offices, 23, Eastcheap, London. Mr. H. K. Rutherford, who presided, moved the adoption of the report. He said that the company had made a start with the tapping of their rubber in so far as they had harvested 7,325 lb. for the year, compared with 9,455 lb. in the previous 12 months. The census showed that they would probably have over 30,000 trees in the bearing stage next year, and they would then be able to place the company on the dividend paying list. There were 112,213 rubber trees on the property, and if the company disposed of the jungle block, these trees would have cost a little over 8s. each. In order to meet the requirements of Government a considerable outlay would be necessary to erect and equip an estate coolie hospital. Although the board recognised the necessity of providing proper medical aid for the company's labour force, they endorsed the opinion of the Planters' Association in the Federated Malay States, that, unless some amendments were made in the ordinance relating to this subject, the scheme which Lord Elgin had approved, and insisted on the planters carrying out, would prove not only wasteful, but in many instances unworkable. He visited the property early in the year, and was very pleased with all he saw there. The directors hoped to be able to bring the present estate of 1,012 acres of rubber, equipped with factory and machinery (should they dispose of the jungle block), into full bearing for £20 per acre. Mr. A. Bethune seconded the motion, which was adopted.

The first ordinary general meeting of the Langkoon North Borneo Rubber Co. was held last month at the offices, Threadneedle-street. Colonel Sir A. FitzGeorge presided, and in moving the adoption of the report, stated that ever, thing in connexion with the company's affairs had gone on in the most satisfactory way up to the present. They had supplied money regularly to the manager, as they had promised to do, and Mr. Van Houten had carried out all that the directors hoped he would do. The manager himself was very pleased with everything that was going on, and had shown his belief in the undertaking by acquiring some of the shares. The last telegram received by the directors informed them that the total number of trees planted was 104,000. He might say that this was a little better than they had expected, and the bulk of the trees were in good order, according to the manager's report. As far as they could see, indiarubber was proving to be a very fine industry in North Borneo. The demand for rubber did not decrease; in fact, he should say that it increased, and they had not heard of any successful invention to take its place. Mr. W. C. Cowie, in seconding the motion, said he thought that they might congratulate themselves on the progress which the manager had made. In reply to questions, the chairman stated that the company did not pay interest on the balance of the purchase price of the land, and Mr. Cowie stated that the calls would be made on January 1 every year; each call would be 2s. 6d. The motion was unanimously adopted.

## TELEGRAMS.

[REUTERS' SERVICE.]

## THE TROUBLE IN MOROCCO.

LONDON, August 3rd.  
The French battleships, *Suffren*, *Charbonnet*, and *Republique*, also the cruisers *Jules Ferry*, *Victor Hugo*, and *Demail* are preparing at Toulon to sail with the three transports ordered to convey 2,500 troops to Morocco.  
The British cruiser *Antrim* at Gibraltar has received orders to be in readiness for peremptory service.

## BANK HOLIDAY.

Yesterday was August Bank Holiday. Business was suspended as usual, and a few launches, picnics took place in the afternoon. Otherwise the day was rather dull.

## HANDMANN OPERATIC COMPANY.

"The Earl and the Girl" was played last night to a good house. The performance proved most enjoyable, Mr. Cole revelling in all his opportunities and amusing his audience with his eccentricities, while the prima donna ably supported by many others, sang and danced well. It was really "Mr. Cole and the Girl," but the audience didn't mind. Miss Lyle was a great favourite. She sang "The Song that reached my heart" and gave "Comin' thro' the rye" as an encore.

## AMAZING GEOGRAPHY.

ADMIRALTY SAYS PORTSMOUTH TO THE EAST COAST.

The statement that if the "Dreadnought" attempted to enter Sheerness Harbour she would run aground was raised in the House of Commons, yesterday by Mr. George Faber (York). His question emphasised the amazing tactics practised by the representatives of the Admiralty in the Commons to avoid giving the public information on matters of vital importance.  
Mr. Lambert, the Civil Lord of the Admiralty, had stated that the "Dreadnought" would be generally stationed at the Nore, when Mr. Faber asked:—

"What harbour will she be able to go into on the east coast?"  
"Portsmouth and Devonport," replied Mr. Lambert, to the astonishment of members.  
"But, I said the east coast," protested Mr. Faber.  
Mr. Lambert returned no answer, and Mr. Faber appealed to the Speaker.  
"The hon. member has got an answer," replied the Speaker. "He may not be satisfied," "I said the east coast," said Mr. Faber again. The Speaker replied: "I heard both question and answer. The hon. member can deduce what he chooses from the answer."

## THE CAPTURE OF KALD MACLEAN.

The British Government has already taken steps to impress upon the Sultan the necessity of his Majesty's bringing about the speedy release of Sir H. M. Maclean.  
The negotiations with Raisuli for the release of Sir H. Maclean are being carried on from Fez. Sir Gerard Lowther has had repeated interviews with Mohammed el-Torren, the Sultan's representative, who is heartily seconding the efforts of the British Ministry.  
The capture of Kald Maclean by the brigand chief Raisuli is by no means regarded in Paris as a matter of indifference to France. Nor, indeed, can any of the Powers interested in Morocco afford to look upon it without concern. At the same time, it is widely known to be an incident more especially affecting Great Britain and Morocco, though it is scarcely necessary to add that Sir H. Maclean's nationality arouses much sympathy for him among Frenchmen. There would appear to be no reason as yet to apprehend that the case will lead to any serious developments, although the particulars to hand do not enable any definite opinion to be formed for the moment.  
A telegram from Tangier in the *Times* stated that Sir Gerard Lowther had told the correspondent of that journal that before taking action he was waiting for information in order to form an opinion as to the steps required by the situation. For the moment he has pointed out to the Moorish authorities the advantage of abstaining from mobilizing troops and from resorting to any measures capable of aggravating the position of the prisoner. The correspondent adds that all those acquainted with the affairs of Morocco condemn the methods of the Maghzen in dealing with Raisuli and regret that Sir H. Maclean "imprudently" undertook such a mission.

## WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—  
On the 8th at 11.55 a.m.—Except a moderate fall over the N.E. coast of China, barometer changes are unimportant.  
Pressure is highest over the S. Philippines, and lowest over N. China in the North and over Tongking in the South.  
Moderate S. monsoon will prevail in the Formosa Channel, and the N. part of the China Sea.  
The Japanese returns are lacking this morning.  
Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.34 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

	S.E. winds, moderate to heavy, to fair.
Hongkong & Neighbourhood	S.E. winds, moderate to heavy, to fair.
Formosa Channel	S. winds, moderate.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook	Same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	Same as No. 1.

The "Sinwapa" published a telegram on July 27 that Mr. Alfred So (official name So Chao-chi), Superintendent of the Peking-Hankow Railway and former Acting Junior Counsellor of the Yuchang, was suddenly arrested on the 23rd and carried under escort on the same night in a special train to Peking.

## CHINESE FISHERMEN FIGHT AT SEA.

The cracking of rifles near the eastern end of Llama Island on Saturday night warned the police that something untoward was happening, and Inspector Dymond, who is in charge of the Aberdeen district, headed a party and visited the place. There it was found that a number of small fishing boats were fighting in earnest, the crews of each at being armed with obsolete rifles which most Europeans would be reluctant to fire. Two men were shot and seriously injured, and it was found necessary to remove them to hospital immediately. Three of the warriors have been arrested, and in due course will appear at the P. H. Court where they will be charged with breach of the Arms Ordinance and with shooting and wounding. It would appear that the fishermen on one side were regarded by the other as poachers, for one of the men arrested stated, that he challenged one of the craft which was passing, and receiving no reply, fired on it, and thus the engagement was opened.

## KULANGSU (AMOY) MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Minutes of a meeting of the Council, held at the Board Room, on the 16th July 1907.  
Present:—Messrs. W. H. Wallace (Chairman), C. A. V. Bowra, A. F. Gardner, Huang T'ao-shen, W. Kraus, W. Wilson, the Health Officer, and the Secretary.

1. The minutes of the last meeting are read, and confirmed.  
2. The Superintendent of Police reports the following cases have been dealt with at the Mixed Court since the last meeting:—  
SUMMARY ARRESTS:  
Theft 2, Assault 2, Gambling 2, Being abroad without a light after 12 midnight 2, Committing a nuisance 1, Washing clothes at a public wall 1, Attempting to commit suicide 1. On suspicion with aiding and abetting to commit a felony 3, Breach of Municipal Regulation 1.

(Signed) W. H. WALLACE, Chairman.

By order,  
C. BIRRELL MITCHELL, Secretary.

## THE LIFE OF A COLONIAL GOVERNOR.

OF WHICH COLONY?

Some interesting reminiscences are contributed by an ex-Colonial Governor to *Pearson's Magazine* dealing with his experiences during his term of office and the duties that usually fall to the lot of governors. He writes:—  
"As Governor, I had the very painful duty imposed upon me of reviving death sentences. No one who has not been similarly employed can imagine what terribly anxious work this is. Of course, the whole of the evidence is submitted so far as the judge's notes go, and the depositions taken before the magistrate, and the judge is always called upon for a report. I found on more than one occasion that this data was quite insufficient. In the police court, evidence for the defence was not given, and the notes of the judges was often mere sketch. I always noted on the belief that it was incomparably innocent one, and I could not compromise. If the offence was murder or nothing I could not understand how it could be logical to substitute a long imprisonment in these cases where the evidence was not really strong enough to take a man to the scaffold. At home the principle often seems to be this: 'You have been sentenced to death for murder. The evidence is not clear enough to hang you, but we sentence you to imprisonment for life on suspicion.'"  
"Of course, some of the native cases, are most interesting. Here is a typical one. A wishing to ruin his life-long enemy C. pays D. to bring an absolutely false charge against himself. A. More than that, he pays for witnesses, and arranges rehearsals, and attends and witnesses them all, teaching them their parts. His plan was that they were to break down that it was his wicked C. who had concocted the whole affair. Unfortunately for A, C. heard of what was going forward, and not B. 'Look here B,' said he, 'this is merely a matter of business. What has A paid you? When he heard, he arranged to give twice as much, not only to B, but also to his witnesses—only they were not to break down. They were to swear that the whole story which A himself had concocted was really true. So poor A. had the fight of his life. He was actually convicted in the Lower Court, and sent to appeal by the skin of his teeth. Now, I think, I ought to tell you something about our local Legislative Assembly, over which I presided. It is composed of official and non-official members. The official members are the Colonial Secretary, the Colonial Treasurer, the Attorney-General, the Colonial Engineer, the officer in command of the forces, and some others. The unofficial members represent interests in the settlement, and in point of numbers are in the minority. What would happen if the officials were outvoted I do not know. It would be bad for the individual recalcitrant officials, I fancy, as it is an understood thing that they vote merely as officials. Of course, as we pass ordinances solely in the interests of the colony, we are always ready to listen very attentively to the ideas of the unofficials. More often than not they vote with us in a body. Once or twice, though, during my term, they were in violent conflict, and let loose their local press upon us. We went ahead none the less, and of course, outvoted them, and carried our point."

Mr. Joseph Knight, the dramatic critic, once had sent to him by a well-known American actor a purse full of money. Relating the incident, Mr. Knight said: "I ought to have quarrelled with him, but instead of doing so I returned him his money, with the intimation that he did not understand the conditions of English journalism, and that what he was doing was insulting, but that I would accept the empty purse as a souvenir of his friendship." On another occasion Mr. Knight found that a tailor, in consideration of an advertisement was willing to dress him free of charge for the remainder of his life.











## HOME AND CHINA AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

London, July, 5th.

SIR MATTHEW NATHAN.  
Sir Matthew Nathan, your old Governor, continues to be a lion of Society. He has been much entertained of late, and has taken part in several functions. On Wednesday night he was the guest at the dinner of the African Society and spoke of the some of responsibility he had in regard to his new appointment as the head of the colony of the natives.

JAPANESE AND BRITISH PUBLIC FINANCE.  
To-day there arrived in London a special Japanese mission, headed by Mr. Wakatsuki, of the Japanese Ministry of Finance. I understand that the object of the visit is to study British public finance, both national and municipal. The mission has been in New York and Washington already, and after three months in England, during which the principal provincial centres will be visited as well as London, the mission will go on to Berlin and Paris, and later on to Vienna and St. Petersburg.

KING AND KAISER.  
The forthcoming visit of the Kaiser to the King may be taken as a circumstance leading to closer relations not merely between the two monarchs but between the nations. I am assured that our relations both with Germany and Russia are better than for a long time. The Near East which offered a cause for friction especially in regard to Persia, is now less pressing, but it may well be that there will be arrangements made shortly between Germany and England which will not be to the liking of British friends of China.

It is reported again, with what substance I am at present unable to predict, that England may stand aside to German ambitions in the Yangtze Valley, while in South Africa, particularly German South West Africa, it is suggested that Great Britain could obtain substantial balancing advantages. I give the report as I hear it, but with all reserve, for so far as the story goes, it leaves a heavy gain to Germany.

THE ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE.  
There was a great crowd at the Convention of the Royal Colonial Institute the other evening. About eleven o'clock I found myself with some three thousand other guests packed at the foot of the stairs in the great hall of the Natural History Museum, South Kensington, where the Duke of Marlborough, with whom were Lord Brassey and other well known men, made eulogistic speeches concerning the services of Sir Frederick Young, K.C.M.G., to the Institute and the Empire, and presented to him an address and a purse of 1,000 guineas. It was an inspiring gathering, and the recipient of the presentation, as he stood on the platform, a grey haired and distinguished looking figure, had a splendid reception. The latest additions to the museum were on view, including the specimens of the eel presented by Col. Boyd Carpenter, Major Powell-Cotton, and Sir Harry Johnson. There was music both instrumental and vocal, the former introducing into an imperial fantasia musical references to Hongkong. Of the vocal music the great success was the rendering given by Miss Ada Crossley of the new patriotic song, "The Motherland is calling." While it was sung the huge audience stood still in the central hall and the galleries above, and the cheering was so prolonged that a second hearing was demanded and given.

THE SUFFRAGETTES.  
The Suffragettes are still active, but their latest enterprise is less obnoxious to the general public. At Earl's Court there is a show descriptive of the Balkans and Old Japan. The Suffragettes have taken a stand at the Exhibition and to every visitor they give literature and advice. Meanwhile they are hard at it every night with meetings, but have slackened in their rowdy methods. At every bye election they attack the electorate, their idea being frankly to harass the Government candidate, for their advice to the voters is—"Vote for whom you please so long as you vote against the Liberal."

KING OF SIAM.  
The King of Siam is now away in the Baltic on the turbine yacht Albion, and he has been very well received by the King of Denmark. After visiting the Kaiser and doing a bit of incidental cruising he will seriously study the vessel he is on, for he has heard that he intends to order a new yacht for himself before leaving for Bangkok, and he is smitten with the idea of having the latest improvements, including the turbine.

JAPAN AND FRANCE.  
One result of the Franco-Japanese agreement will be heard about the end of the month, when the Legations will be changed to Embassies in Tokyo and Paris. Japan loses no chance of raising her representatives on the higher level, and the conclusion of the agreement gave an opportunity of underlining once more the importance of the policy of Manchuria.

THE ALL-RED ROUTE.  
The "all-red route" round the world is not going to flounder off the Canadians can help it. Lord Strathcona and others are hammering away at it, and day by day are declaring that it is the right and proper thing. In Canada there are Chambers of Commerce which are taking rather too much note of a small section of Liberal members who are disposed to protest against heavy subsidies to steamship lines, and they are passing resolutions praying the Government to disregard the croakers. Next week the scheme will get a step further by the commencement of Committee work in the House of Lords in regard to the private Bill for a scheme already through the House of Commons. The Canadian project for a route via Black Sea, Ireland, finds influential backing, although the Canadian Pacific officials have declared it unworkable. Ireland is of course in favour of it, and on an advisory committee formed in connection with

the scheme there are eight peers, two Roman Catholic bishops, forty members of parliament, and a number of well known men in shipping and commercial circles. It does not follow that anything will come of it. It will be much more interesting to see what comes of the scheme indicated when Sir Wilfrid Laurier brought forward his resolution in favour of such a route at the Colonial Conference. The exports connected with the Colonial Office have not got far yet.

SIR ROBERT DOUGLAS.  
Sir Robert Douglas, ex-president of the China Society, and keeper of Oriental Books and Manuscripts at the British Museum, who is retiring from active pursuits on July 20, has been forty odd years at that institution, first as assistant librarian in that section, and fifteen years as keeper of the more important post now vacated. Sir Robert has been a good friend to students and he promises to be at their call even now when official life is ended. He tells interesting stories as to the capture of the great Chinese Encyclopedia with the convivance of a needy Chinese prince of the blood for a total cost of £1,500. The latest addition of importance is a copy of the Chinese edition of the Buddhist Tripitaka, published in Japan.

AMERICA AND JAPAN.  
I hear that the trouble between Japan and the United States is now likely to settle down. It has been promptly denied that the United States Atlantic fleet is to be born of battleships, all of which were reported to be on the eve of transference to the Pacific coast.

The Japanese restaurant keepers whose premises have been damaged by the rioters have decided to make their grievances the subject of a lawsuit against the local authorities. The Japan Association in the city has prepared a statement to correct some of the sensational reports current among the Japanese. The statement says that, contrary to the reports of ill-treatment of Japanese scholars in the schools, there is no difference in their treatment now and before the earthquake, and there are as many scholars in the schools. I am informed also that a very important conference is to be held at San Francisco toward the end of the month at which two or three members of the United States Cabinet will be present, and it is hoped that arrangements may be made leading to a more peaceful situation in the distressed city. The Japanese on their part are not vindictive, for this week two American nurses and a number of war correspondents who went through the Manchurian campaign have been decorated with the order of the Crown.

HONGKONG'S NEW BISHOP.  
Canon Lander the Liverpool successor to Bishop Hoare as Bishop of Victoria, was consecrated this new office on Saturday at the parish church of Lambeth, the day being the Feast of St. Peter. The Archbishop of Canterbury officiated at the consecration ceremony, while the preacher was the Bishop of Jarrow and the presenting prelates were the Bishops of Winchester and Liverpool. There was a very full church and many friends of the new bishop came up from Liverpool. The Church Missionary Society was represented by Prebendary Fox, Mr. Eugene Stock and others. The Bishop of Jarrow in his sermon spoke of the energy with which Bishop Lander had thrown himself into church work, the great extent of his parishes, and the responsibilities that would be his, especially in view of the weakening of China. After the ceremonies connected with the examination, consecration and robing of the Bishop he had been completed the Archbishop entertained Bishop Lander and a number of friends to luncheon.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.  
A friendly exchange of views is taking place, I hear, between the British, French and German Governments with a view to an agreement being reached as to the conduct and protection of foreign missions in African and Asian territories, particularly in China. It is hoped to afford much better opportunities for mission work by removing much of the uneasiness and jealousies which sometimes exist.

WIRELESS STATIONS IN THE RED SEA.  
I hear from Constantinople that the Turkish government is about to establish wireless telegraphy stations at the Arabian ports of Kufu and Hodeida on the Red Sea, and also at the inland city of Medina.

SIR HENRY BLAKE.  
Sir Henry Blake, another of your former governors, goes to his vacation in England from Ceylon in a fortnight's time. He has troops of friends here and in Ireland and is bound to be made much of.

LIVERPOOL'S CHINATOON.  
A Liverpool Commission has reported to the City Council recommending that closer supervision should be kept over the morals of the Chinese residents in that port. It is also recommended that the Home Secretary should be asked to make the Aliens Act more stringent so as to exclude a class of Chinese undesirable.

DOCKYARD APPOINTMENT.  
Mr. F. B. Ollis, chief constructor of Pembroke Dockyard, has been appointed constructive manager of Chatham Dockyard in place of Mr. J. Brick, who is shortly retiring on a pension. Mr. Pledge, chief constructor at Gibraltar will succeed Mr. Ollis at Pembroke. Mr. Ollis went to Pembroke from Hongkong last autumn.

ROUND THE WORLD TRIP.  
Mr. W. Woodley Stocker of Willesden Green writes to the press to tell Lieutenant Colonel H. Barnley Campbell that that officer has not done the round-the-world trip in the record possible time. Colonel Campbell went round the globe in 4 days 19 hours. Mr. Stocker makes a postcard of his complete with the traveller's record, for he says he sent it round the world some years since in forty days fifteen hours. It was posted at 5 p.m. in Brandonbury on a September 17, addressed to the postmaster

of Hongkong, who was asked to send it home again by Suez—for the outward route was via Canada. It arrived at Willesden again on October 22. Now it was sixteen years ago that this experiment was carried out, and yet the round-the-world speed does not seem to have increased, if Colonel Campbell did the best possible. It is possible that the fact of a direct steamer from Vancouver to Hongkong then, as against a change of steamers at Japan accounts for the delay nowadays.

## THE FRANCO-SIAMESE TREATY.

A Despatch from his Majesty's Ambassador at Paris transmitting the Treaty between France and Siam, signed at Bangkok, March 23, 1907, has been issued by the Foreign Office as a Parliamentary paper, France No. 1 (1907), (Cl. 3,578). The territorial clauses have already been reported. With regard to the delimitation of frontiers, Article IV, provides that a Mixed Commission composed of French and Siamese officers and officials, shall be appointed by the two contracting countries, not less than four months after the ratification of the present Treaty, and shall be charged with delimiting the new frontiers. It shall commence its operations as soon as the season shall permit, and shall carry them out in conformity with the Protocol of delimitation annexed to the present Treaty.

The status of French Asiatic subjects under the treaty is defined as follows:—  
ARTICLE V.  
All French Asiatic subjects and protected persons who shall be registered at the French Consulates in Siam after the signature of the present Treaty, by application of Article XI of the Convention of the 13th February, 1904, shall be under the jurisdiction of the ordinary Siamese Tribunals.

The jurisdiction of the International Siamese Courts, the institution of which is arranged for by Article XII of the Convention of the 13th February, 1904, shall, subject to the conditions given in the Protocol of jurisdiction annexed herewith, be extended throughout the whole kingdom of Siam, to the French Asiatic subjects and protected persons alluded to in Article X and XI of the same Convention, and who are actually registered at the French Consulates in Siam.

This regime shall terminate and the jurisdiction of the International Courts shall be referred to the ordinary Siamese Tribunals, after the promulgation and the bringing into force of the annexed Code (Penal Code, Civil and Commercial Code, Codes of Procedure, Law of Judicial Organization).

ARTICLE VI.  
French Asiatic subjects and protected persons shall enjoy throughout the whole kingdom of Siam the same rights, privileges which the natives of the country possess, notably rights of property, of free residence, and of free navigation. They shall be subject to the ordinary taxes and "prestations."

They shall be exempt from military service and shall not be subjected to extraordinary requisitions and duties.

The protocol of jurisdiction above referred to lays down that:—  
CLAUSE I.  
International Courts shall be created, wherever the requirements of justice shall make such a course necessary, after an understanding has been arrived at between the Minister of the French Republic and the Siamese Minister for Foreign Affairs.

CLAUSE II.  
The jurisdiction of International Courts extends:—  
1. In civil matters: to all civil or commercial matters in which French Asiatic subjects and protected persons are involved.

2. In criminal matters: to infractions of every kind committed either by or against French Asiatic subjects or protected persons.

CLAUSE V.  
All appeals against the decisions of the International Courts of First Instance shall be communicated to the French Consul, who shall be entitled to furnish on the subject a written opinion, which shall be added to the dossier.

The appeal must bear the signature of two European Judges.

CLAUSE VI.  
Appeals shall lie from the decisions of the Courts of Appeal. Such appeal can be exercised on the ground of want of jurisdiction, and on account of abuse of power, and, in general, all violations of the law.

The appeal shall be determined by the Supreme Court, or San Dika.

With reference to the French concessions on the right bank of the Mekong, a supplementary agreement provides a that:—

CLAUSE VIII of the Convention of the 13th February, 1904, the Siamese Government leases to the Government General of Indo-China which agrees to the lease, territories exempt from all servitude, active or passive, situated at Klong-Khao, Nong-Khay, Muong-Sanabour, mouth of the Nam-Khao, Ban-Mouka-Dahan, Khammar, and Pak-Mam, the plans and descriptions of which are annexed to the present Agreement.

CLAUSE II.  
The leases are made for a period of fifty years, renewable for the same period if the Government General of Indo-China so desires.

PORTUGUESE POLITICS.  
The "Express" Correspondent at Lisbon, wrote on July 1:—All the troops in Lisbon are under arms, as more rioting is expected. King Carlos has promised the Premier, Senhor Franco, that he will sanction the entire repression of constitutional guarantees should it be found necessary to defeat the opposition to the Government. This is equivalent to martial law.

The leaders of the Monarchists have held a meeting, in consequence of which Senhor Fialho, their leader, has informed the King that, unless the present unconstitutional régime alters and Parliament is reassembled, the leaders of the various Monarchist factions will not take any responsibility for their supporters, who have positively declared their intention of joining the Republican party.

The Official Gazette announces that the sum of 240,000 which has been illegally advanced to the King in various sums towards the expenses of the Royal Family has been legalised.

Furthermore, a Decree in Dictatorial form has been issued, which states that the Civil List will be considerably increased, as the Council of Ministers have decided that the actual expenses of the royal house are much in excess of the amount required.

The Crown Prince sailed for Portuguese East Africa to-day on the steamer African, accompanied by the Minister of Marine and a numerous suite.

The Government has notified the British Minister that the Crown Prince will visit Portugal on August 9, afterwards proceeding to Kinshasa. He will visit the gold and diamond mines, and then go to Capetown.

## GERMANY AND KIAO-CHAU.

Mr. Angus Hamilton writes in the *Poll Mall Gazette* of July 2nd.—It is in a high degree improbable that Germany is contemplating, as reported, the retrocession to China of her protectorate of Kiao-Chau. As it stands to-day this territory represents to the Fatherland a vast expenditure both of an (fiscal and) industrial character. Under the former heading are some six or seven millions sterling which has been disbursed in connection with the important naval programme which the Imperial Administration is carrying out while under the industrial heading it may be grouped a variety of industrial schemes, each in its own way of first-class importance. Capitalised, the industrial development of which the Kiao-Chau territory has been the centre since its acquisition by Germany, would return very possibly an expenditure of another five or six millions, so that upon a monetary basis alone China would have to find at least twelve millions sterling before Germany would think of withdrawing from Northern China.

However desirable it may be for the German Imperial Government to cultivate cordial relations with the Chinese Government it is certain that it will not be made at the price of the Kiao-Chau territory. Indeed, the place, in a measure, is the pivot of Germany's Far Eastern policy; and although its surrender would mean a less active policy, its possession is such an important factor in the German position of the China coast that its restoration is out of the question. While the day of Kiao-Chau has afforded considerable facilities for the creation of a naval station, the Chinese province of Shantung has provided Germany with opportunities for attacking the commercial supremacy so long held by Great Britain in Mid-China. Taking the latter first, it is well to bear in mind that between Kiao-Chau and Tsing-tao an important line of railway has been built, extending some three hundred miles at present and passing through the provincial capital, Tientsin, while by a second and shorter line the coalfields in the region of Poshan and Wei-chien have been placed in direct communication with the sea at Tsing-tao. The export of coal now aggregates some twenty thousand tons, and, as this development has taken place solely with the assistance of German capital, and has been repeated in a number of similar instances throughout Shantung, it is evident that the commercial state which would result from the restoration of Kiao-Chau to China would be a disadvantage to the German position in the region, and a little less important than the industrial interests now being developed there are the important questions which hinge upon the future development of Germany's Chinese railway policy, as suggested by the operations of the Shantung Railway. By the time when the completed Shantung Railway becomes a fact, the Shantung Railway will have established an important branch of communication with the great trunk road of China. It will then be, however, not only through the possession of a branch line that Germany will be interested in the development of Mid-China, for if the spot of existing railways is crowned with success, there is the doubt that she will secure the reversion of the Tientsin-Hankow line.

Apart altogether from railway schemes and the various plants for commercial expansion, possession of Tsing-tao plays an important part in the German "Weltpolitik." Tsing-tao is merely the northern extremity of a sphere of influence, not yet quite defined, but which will be found to extend as far south as Swatow, adjacent to which it is possible that a German naval base may be established. With Swatow in the hands of Germany, the position in the north, the position which Germany is building up an important position in Hankow makes the place the probable western limit of the sphere. Such a policy, even the successful execution of such a programme, is by no means incredible. It is only impossible to those who would believe German capable of restoring Kiao-Chau, when it is so would be to deprive herself of the essential and dominating point of vantage from which in the future she may jump off for fresh schemes of aggression. Hankow to-day is as much a German sphere as it is Russian, and German interests completely successfully with British. Similarly Swatow reveals the marked German supremacy in a treaty port which once, and not so very long ago too, did not readily recognise the German flag. Again, if one moves from Swatow and beyond to the Yangtze Valley, the effort which the German Government is making to make her influence predominant in a region hitherto relegated to Great Britain, is no less apparent, and no less a link with the position upon which the Imperial Government already has spent so many millions sterling. It is thus, and from whatever quarter one views the German position in China it is the same, that the German policy of the future is disclosed. Politically, commercially, materially, the future existence of Germany in the Far East, as a world force, has its axis in the Kiao-Chau protectorate.

It is, nevertheless, only ten years ago, on November 14, 1897, that Germany started the world with the announcement of her occupation of Kiao-Chau. By the movement Germany had forestalled Russian designs upon the same point, designs which had been revealed to the world by the premature disclosure of the Convention of the Chinese Government some fifteen months previously. At the same time, Germany had permitted this interval to pass before taking action; but, so soon as the seizure was effected, she set to work to convert her possession into an impregnable position. Expense has not been spared in accomplishing this work; and, by the time that it is completed, no less than fifteen millions sterling will have been expended upon Tsing-tao alone.

From the first it has been the intention of the Imperial Government to convert Kiao-Chau into a first-class naval station. To this end a programme was mapped out, which embraced the creation of twelve strong forts, the provision of naval and commercial harbours, the construction of granite docks and floating docks, sides some miles of quays. At present the inner (naval) harbour, a steel floating dock, and five of the twelve forts are finished, while barracks accommodations for five thousand men have been constructed. Thus, even so it stands to-day in its present incomplete state, Kiao-Chau has become a singularly strong possession, and its value to the German squadron on the China coast and in the Pacific generally has long been established.

If the last ten years has seen the conversion of Kiao-Chau to a naval base, industrial circles in the Far East throughout this same period have been treated to an interesting revelation of Germany's economic aim. Side by side with the projection of a first-class German naval base in Far Eastern waters there has been the gradual evolution of a commercial centre which, at the present time far from being, it is hoped one day may rival Hongkong on the eastern coast of the China coast from Shantung.

To this end in Tsing-tao, a town of fine proportions has been laid out. Broad streets, fine shops, comfortable hotels, good drainage, and first-class

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## AUSTRALIAN WINES.

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water are all prepared against the day when the port will become the industrial centre of the north. Essentially Teutonic in character, there is nothing startling about the scheme. Nevertheless for reasons which it is unnecessary to discuss here, as a commercial success Tsing-tao has held its, and very little return has been made for the many millions which have been lavished upon it. In point of fact, the place is wholly dependent upon the subsidy, which grows annually larger, and this year is a little in excess of half a million sterling. Yet the fact that the Imperial Government has created with an special object in view a model town on the shores of Kiao-Chau Bay, and converted to a naval base the former areas of the harbour may be regarded as confirming the permanent character of the German occupation. Moreover, since the practical significance of the German position in the Far East depends upon the work being pushed to successful conclusion, there is still less ground to believe the report which, if true indeed, would play into the hands of Japan, and prove to the Chinese Government the inherent weakness of Germany's position. At the same time, too, it may be added that by the terms of the treaty by which Kiao-Chau was ceded to Germany, the latter Power has the right to select another site in exchange, but at the moment there is none which is so convenient, nor any upon which it would be really worth while now to repeat the expenditure that Germany has made in respect of Kiao-Chau.

## NAVY LEAGUE CRISIS.

DOING NOTHING TO CHECK FAIRER ECONOMY.  
Our recent telegram is fully followed by this mail news, dated July 5th:—

A crisis has been reached in the history of the Navy League, in which the issues at stake are of vital national interest. For some time past a strange lethargy has been noticeable in all the proceedings of the league, and in refusing to criticise the Government's policy of cutting down the Navy it has failed to fulfil one of the principal objects for which it was formed.

The extraordinary general meeting of the league, the members will be called upon to decide whether the policy shall continue or whether a new era shall begin, which will witness the development of the league into a great national organisation, determined to secure British naval supremacy at all costs, and to prevent the cutting down of the Fleet for the sake of making a fat Budget.

The first working for reform in the methods of the league is convinced that by a more energetic policy its membership, which at present numbers only 2,000 might be enormously increased. In proof of this they point to the fact that the membership of the German Navy League increased from 35,000 to 90,000 members in a single year. This was an addition of more than two and a half times the number of members in the whole English Navy League. Other instances of the German League's activities are as follows:—

Six hundred thousand copies of a naval handbook were sold at cost price.

Five hundred thousand copies of a pamphlet on "Germany's Naval Power" were distributed free.

Two thousand public meetings were held at which cinematograph pictures of the fleet were shown.

Thousands of pamphlets and leaflets on the navy were distributed to school teachers.

Thousands of pamphlets were placed in the waiting-rooms on the German railway lines.

Thousands of school children were taken to view the German fleet.

The monthly paper issued by the German Navy League has a circulation of 33,000.

Against this has to be set the fact that the English Navy League confines its energies almost entirely to delivering a few lantern lectures to school children, and the monthly issue of the "Navy League Journal" to its 20,000 members.

As examples of "naval policy" on the part of Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman's Administration, in which the Navy League has silently acquiesced may be mentioned the following:—

Reduction of the personnel of the Navy from 131,000 in 1904 to 128,000 in 1907.

Reduction of workmen in the royal dockyards from 35,300 in 1904 to 27,315 in 1907.

Abandonment of naval stations in the West Indies, Falkland Islands, Esquimaux, and Tricomac.

The maintenance of a British North Sea Fleet of only six battleships, compared with sixteen in the German fleet in the North Sea.

The "sunning" of the British North Sea fleet by one-third by youths drafted straight from labour training ships.

Reduction of Navy Estimates to £34,000,000 in 1907 compared with £36,800,000 in 1904-5.

Reduction of the Channel fleet from sixty-seven ships under its late commander-in-chief, Admiral Sir A. K. Wilson, to twenty-two ships under its present commander-in-chief, Admiral Lord Arlès-Paroiss.

The closing of twenty-four coastguard stations in Great Britain and Ireland.

An effort to secure official condemnation of several of the above items of Government policy was made at the annual meeting of the Navy League on May 15th but the executive committee managed to obtain a vote in favour of their policy of silent acquiescence. In the June number of the "Navy League Journal" they publish a list of names of members who are said to have supported them in their policy. A number of these however, have since written Mr. Horton-Smith and Mr. Wyatt, the reform leaders, stating that their votes had been given in favour of the executive committee under a misapprehension. Admiral Borsay has since written that he entirely agrees with every word contained in the amendment submitted by the reform party at the annual meeting.

With the support of Mr. Rudyard Kipling and other distinguished naval authorities it is hoped at the coming general meeting to reverse the previous decision of the league and bring about a number of important reforms.

## RETIREMENT OF SIR R. DOUGLAS.

One of the greatest "captures" in the history of the British Museum is recalled by the retirement of Sir Robert Douglas.

Formerly an assistant librarian in the Chinese and Japanese section, Sir Robert became keeper of the oriental books and manuscripts when the new department was created in 1892. To him very largely the nation owes the fact that it was able to purchase the famous Chinese Encyclopedia.

"It came about in this way," said Sir Robert in an interview with an "Evening News" representative, "I heard from a friend in the Legation at Peking that a set of the Encyclopedia was in the possession of a prince of the blood who was in financial difficulties and wished to turn it to account.

"Only one hundred copies of the encyclopedia had been printed, and these were distributed among the high officials of the Empire. Though the Prince was anxious to sell, he would not have dreamt of letting the encyclopedia, which was a very rare first edition dated 1728, go to a foreigner.

"You can understand, therefore, how delicately the negotiations were conducted. The work was bought from the Prince's agent in instalments, each instalment being deposited at the native bank at Peking.

"Finally, this way we secured the whole of the 5,020 volumes constituting the encyclopedia and one night they were removed by fifteen carts to the British Legation.

"The purchase cost the British Museum £15,000. The books contain articles on every conceivable subject known to China at the time they were written, each one by an expert, and the parts relating to the flora and fauna of the country are enriched by very quaint illustrations.

"There is no reference in the encyclopedia to foreign countries, but the volumes are still most valuable for missionaries and others in search of information about China, and they are much consulted in the museum.

"I saw a statement recently that the encyclopedia was obtained during the Boxer rising, but that is absurd. The acquisition took place fifteen or twenty years ago.

During Sir Robert's keepership the Oriental collection in the Museum has been more than doubled.

"As to very recent captures," he continued, "I have secured a copy of the Chinese edition of the Buddhist Tripitaka, published in Japan, where this theology continues to be much studied.

"It put us for the first time in possession of a fact connected with the introduction of Buddhism into China.

"We also have in the museum the Imperial records which were saved from the 'Peking library' when it was burnt down during the Boxer rising. They give the private history of the reigns of several modern emperors, and the books were saved by a member of the British Legation, who rushed in and brought them out while the building was blazing.

Important additions have also been made to the Japanese library during the period of which Sir Robert Douglas has held office, including Dr. Anderson's valuable collection of illustrated books of history of Japanese art. Every historic school is represented in the various stages through which the art of the country has passed, and the impressions are of great rarity and excellence.

To Sir Robert is largely due the establishment of the students' room now so popular at the Museum.

"Since the war between China and Japan and Japan and Russia the interest in the Far East has grown enormously," said Sir Robert, "and that is reflected by an increase of 25 per cent or 30 per cent in the visitors to this section of the Museum.

We have had a great many American visitors at the Museum this summer, and one has asked all kinds of amusing questions.



NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to the Manager, Daily Press, only, and special business matters to the Manager.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

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THE COMMITTEE of the SHANGHAI CLUB are prepared to receive applications for Tseels 170,000 DEBENTURES bearing interest from date of issue at Six per cent. per annum payable half yearly on the 30th June and the 31st December in every year. The DEBENTURES will be issued at the rate of Tseels 96 per Tseels 100 DEBENTURES and will be redeemable at par at the end of twenty years.

The Security will consist of a first charge on the land belonging to the Club containing an area of about Three mow Five fan and the Club buildings and it is intended the DEBENTURES shall be secured by means of a Trust deed by which the land and buildings of the Club will be vested in Trustees for the DEBENTURE HOLDERS.

Further particulars together with forms of application can be obtained on application to the Secretary of the Club. DEBENTURES will be issued for Tseels 1,000, Tseels 500, or Tseels 100, to suit convenience of applicants.

By Order of the Committee.  
C. G. CL SE, Secretary,  
Shanghai Club.  
Hongkong, 6th August, 1907. 1305

DOUGLAS STRAMSHIP COMPANY LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.

HE Company's Steamship

"HAICHING."

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For Freight, Passage, apply to  
DOUGLAS, LAURENCE & Co.,  
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S.S. "POLYNESIA"

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London

or via "Dardanelles" from Havre

or via "Yeu" in connection with the

above Steamer are hereby informed that

their Goods, with the exception of

Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being

landed and stored at their risks into the

hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns

of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and

Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery

may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless

intimation is received from the Consignee

before Noon, To-day, requesting it to be

landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the

Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after

NOON, the 12th inst., 1907, at Noon, will

be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before

the 12th inst., 1907, or they will not be

recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on

MONDAY, the 12th inst., at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,  
Agent.

Hongkong, 5th August, 1907. 2

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS

FROM ANTWERP, MIDDLESBRO',

LONDON AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"GLENMURRET,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees

of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their

Goods are being landed at their risk into the

Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon

Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, where

each consignment will be sorted out mark by

mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as

the Goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 12th inst., will be

subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

All damaged packages must be left in the

INTIMATIONS

THE Management of the HONGKONG HOTEL, tender their sincere Thanks to the Gentlemen who so kindly rendered assistance in connection with the work of rescue on Thursday last.

Hongkong, 5th August, 1907. 1302

NOTICE.

BILLS for all Monies due by me should be presented to me on or before the 15th September, 1907. All outstanding accounts due to me, if not settled on or before the 15th September, 1907, will be passed into the hands of my Solicitors.

J. W. OSBORNE.  
Hongkong, 15th July, 1907. 1311

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

IT is proposed to form an Infantry Company with a Detachment Cyclists. All who are desirous of joining are requested to apply personally at the VOLUNTEER HEADQUARTERS, morning or afternoon.

A. J. THOMPSON, Captain,  
Staff Officer H.K.V.C.  
Hongkong, 27th July, 1907. 1305

OREGON PINE LUMBER.

DODWELL & COMPANY, LIMITED have always in stock a supply of the above in all sizes. Prices may be obtained on application.

Hongkong, 29th July, 1907. 1258

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

IN THE GOODS OF ALEXANDER TILLET late of the late House Club, St. James Street, in the County of Middlesex, England, Marine Superintendent deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that His Honour THE CHIEF JUSTICE has in virtue of Section 58 of Ordinance No. 2 of 1897 made an Order limiting to the 31st day of August, 1907, as the time for Creditors to send in their Claims against the Estate of the above deceased who died on the 11th day of February, 1907, at Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, and Probate of whose Will and of Codicils has been received in the Supreme Court of Hongkong in its Probate Jurisdiction on the 15th day of July, 1907 by CHARLES WILLIAM MAY, Chief Accountant of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation at Hongkong acting for and on behalf of David Malcolm Carmichael—the Syndic appointed by the Law Guarantee and Trust Society Limited one of the Executors appointed by the Will of the said deceased.

NOTICE is also given that all such Claims are to be sent in writing to the undersigned prior to the said 31st day of August, 1907 or no notice will be taken of them.

All persons indebted to the above Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated the 23rd day of July, 1907.

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,  
Solicitors for the said Executors,  
1283, 8, Des Vaux Road Central, Hongkong.

IN AN ACTION IN THE CHANCERY DIVISION OF THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE IN ENGLAND, in which

THE MORGAN CRUCIBLE COMPANY, LIMITED were PLAINTIFFS, and which

was brought to restrain infringement of

TRADE MARKS and passing off, the Defendants submitted (inter alia) to a perpetual

Injunction restraining them and their Servants and Agents

"from in any manner passing off or enabling or assisting others to pass off or acting so as to be calculated to pass off

"any crucibles not being the Plaintiffs' crucibles as or for the Plaintiffs' crucibles by reason of the labels or advertisements used in respect of the same or

"the marks on such crucibles and from selling or offering or exposing or advertising for sale, or procuring to be sold,

"any such crucibles as aforesaid, UNBORN ANY LABELS TRIANGULAR IN

"SHAPE or under any label mark or description calculated to represent or lead

"to the belief that such crucibles are 'TRIANGLE LABEL' or 'FRAN-

"CE CHOP' crucibles or crucibles of the Plaintiffs' manufacture, and from in any

"manner infringing the Plaintiffs' registered TRADE MARKS Nos. 20,200 and

"270,701 or either of them And from using or permitting to be used in connection with

"crucibles any labels triangular in shape.

1307

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 301 (Special).

CHINA SEA.

SHANGHAI DISTRICT.

ENTRANCE TO THE WHANGPU RIVER.

ESTABLISHMENT OF WOOSUNG SPIT GAS-LIGHTED BUOY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the WOOSUNG SPIT navigational buoy will be discontinued on or about the 15th August and that a GAS-LIGHTED BUOY, surmounted by a conical superstructure, painted in Red and Black vertical stripes and showing an Occulting Red light every 8 seconds, thus:

4 Seconds Light;

4 Seconds Eclipse;

will be moored 1 cable S. 27° E. from the present position of the unlighted buoy.

The Gas-buoy will mark the spit as well as the end of the jetty under course of construction by the Whangpu Canalway.

The Light boat now marking the jetty (see Harbour Notification No. 12 of 1906) will be discontinued.

T. J. ELDRIDGE,  
Acting Coast Inspector.

Coast Inspector's Office  
Shanghai, 27th July, 1907. 1301

A LING & CO.,

10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL

(Next to Messrs. KUHN & KONG).

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS

STORE.

Photographic Goods of every Description in Stock.

Developing and Printing Undertaken.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1907. 778-120

ENTERTAINMENT

THEATRE ROYAL HONGKONG.  
FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.  
THE BANDMANN OPERA CO.  
55 LONDON ARTISTS 55

Will present the following latest London Successes most of which will be staged for the First Time in Hongkong.

TO-NIGHT (TUE. DAY), August 6:  
For the First Time in Hongkong,  
The Great Japanese Comic Opera,  
"THE WHITE CHRYSAETHUM."

TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), August 7:  
Farce and Performance,  
The Brilliantly Successful Musical Comedy  
"A CHINESE HONEYMOON,"  
which ran for 3 years at the Strand Theatre London.

PRICES OF ADMISSION: \$3, \$2 and \$1.  
Seals now on Sale at S. M. TEE and COMPANY, LIMITED.

Commencing at 8 P.M. sharp.  
Hongkong, 24th July, 1907. 1247

PUBLIC COMPANIES

HONGKONG CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE EIGHTY-SECOND ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of Shareholders in the Company, will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel Mansions, on TUESDAY, the 13th August at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend; confirming the appointment of Directors; and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 31st July to 13th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
W. E. CLARKE,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 22nd July, 1907. 1235

HON KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Certificate No. N.S. 420, dated Hongkong, 6th July, 1907 for Ten Shares of the Bank numbered 14,522 to 14,532 inclusive registered in the name of CHENG PO CHAO has been LOST or STOLEN, and should this Certificate not be produced to the Bank before the 13th day of August, 1907, a New Certificate for the shares will be issued, and the aforesaid Certificate No. N.S. 420 will be there after treated by this Corporation as Null and Void.

By Order of the Court of Directors,  
J. R. M. SMITH,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 13th July, 1907. 1210

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of Shareholders in this Corporation will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 17th day of August, 1907, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1907.

By Order of the Court of Directors,  
J. R. M. SMITH,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 1st August, 1907. 1236

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the REGISTER OF SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 6th to the 17th day of August, 1907 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,  
J. R. M. SMITH,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 1st August, 1907. 1237

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO. LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of 80 Cents per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1907, will be payable on the 17th August, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 17th August, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 2nd August, 1907. 1292

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of Shareholders will be held in the Office of the Company, Queen's Buildings, Connaught Road, on MONDAY, 19th August, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts to the 30th June, 1907.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th to the 19th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
THOS. I. ROSE,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 30th July, 1907. 1276

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

SHAREHOLDERS are reminded that Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, is payable on overdue calls.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 2nd August, 1907. 1290

WANTED.

COMPETENT BOOK-KEEPER and General Office Assistant.

Apply  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
Hongkong, 1st August, 1907. 1283

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.  
THE Undersigned have received instructions from THE HON. THE CAPTAIN SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, to sell by Public Auction,  
TO-DAY (TUESDAY),  
the 6th August, 1907, at 11 A.M., at the Central Police Station Compound,  
SUNDRY CONDEMNED AND OBSOLETE STORES,  
Comprising:—  
CLOTHING, BOOTS OLD METALS, RICE, YARN, RICKSHAS, SANDALWOOD and a Small Quantity of SILVER JEWELRY;  
AND  
Immediately after the sale at Fire Brigade Station, Queen's Road Central, A QUANTITY OF CONDEMNED STORES.  
TERMS.—As usual.  
HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Government Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, 2nd August, 1907. 1295

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction,  
ON FRIDAY and SATURDAY,  
the 9th and 10th August, 1907, commencing each day at 10 A.M., at the  
"HOTEL BATHMORE," Wyndham Street,  
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,  
THE WHOLE OF THE VALUABLE FURNITURE THEREIN CONTAINED,  
Comprising:—  
Very finely CARVED TEAK SIDEBOARD with BEVELLED MIRRORS, DINNER WAGGONS, LEATHER COVERED DINING CHAIRS, ELECTRO PLATE and GLASSWARE, SINGLE & DOUBLE BRASS MOUNTED BEDSTEADS, FINE TEAK WARDROBES with Bevelled Mirrors, DRESSING TABLES with Bevelled Mirrors, MARBLE TOP WASHSTAND, TOILET SETS, LACE CURTAINS, LEATHER COVERED SUITES, CARPETS, RUGS, &c. &c.  
Some finely CARVED CANTON BLANK WOODWARE, JAPANESE SILK & EMBROIDERED SCREENS and WALL HANGINGS, and CABINETS.  
One COTTAGE PLANT by Challen & Son. One by Neumeier & Co.  
TERMS.—As Usual.  
Catalogues will be issued.  
On view from THURSDAY the 8th August, 1907.  
GEO. P. LAMBERT,  
Auctioneer.  
Hongkong, 3rd August, 1907. 1300

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# PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS.
SHANGHAI	MARMORA	About 8th	Freight and
	Capt. G. H. C. Weston, R.N.R.	August	Passage.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS	DELHI	Noon, 10th	See Special
OF CALL	Capt. J. D. Andrews, R.N.R.	August	Advertisement.
LONDON AND ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	SIMLA	About 14th	Freight and
	Capt. C. D. Goldsmith, R.N.R.	August	Passage.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1907.

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
CEBU AND ILOILO	"KAIKONG"	On 6th Aug., 4 P.M.
MANILA	"TEAN"	On 6th Aug., 4 P.M.
SWATOW AND SHANGHAI	"KUEIKANG"	On 7th Aug., 4 P.M.
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	"CHIEH"	On 8th Aug., 4 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY, NINGPO & SHAI	"KASHING"	On 8th Aug., 4 P.M.
TSINGTAO, CHEFOO & NEWCHWANG	"KWEIYANG"	On 8th Aug., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI & CHINKIANG	"SHANGSI"	On 9th Aug., 4 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 12th Aug., 3 P.M.
JAVA	"HUICHOW"	On 13th Aug., 4 P.M.
SWATOW, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN	"TSINAN"	On 15th Aug., 4 P.M.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE		On 15th Aug., 4 P.M.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled Tables. A daily quality of Surgeon is carried.

† Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

† Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates or all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.

REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.**

Hongkong, 6th August, 1907.

## OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN  
HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS  
AND FORMOSA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—  
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	THE CO.'S S.S.	LEAVING
† SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, "SHOSHU MARU"	Capt. M. Nemoto	TUESDAY, 6th Aug., at 10 A.M.
† AMOY AND FOCHOW "FUKUSHU MARU"	Capt. T. Ito	WEDNESDAY, 7th August, at 9 A.M.
† TAKAO VIA SWATOW "JOSHIN MARU"	Capt. H. S. Smith	SUNDAY, 11th Aug., at 10 A.M.
† ANPING		
† TAMSUI VIA SWATOW AND AMOY		

THE CHARTERED STEAMER

AMOY VIA SWATOW "FUKUSHU MARU" Capt. O. Anderson at 10 A.M.

• These Steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with electric light. First-class Saloon Amidships. Unrivalled Table.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply at the Company's local Branch Office Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Road Building.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1907.

T. ARIMA, Manager

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

LUXURY—SPEED—PUNCTUALITY.

THE ONLY LINE THAT MAINTAINS A REGULAR SCHEDULE SERVICE OF OVER 11 days Across the Pacific to the "EXPRESS LINE." Saving 5 to 10 days Ocean Travel. 11 DAYS YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER. 6 DAYS HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

R.M.S.	PROPOSED SAILINGS	(Subject to Alteration)	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"MONTEAGLE"	6,163	WEDNESDAY, 14th Aug.	11th Sept.	7th Sept.
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	6,090	THURSDAY, 29th Aug.	16th Sept.	16th Sept.
"TATIA"	4,425	WEDNESDAY, 11th Sept.	5th Oct.	5th Oct.
"EMPERESS OF CHINA"	6,090	THURSDAY, 20th Sept.	14th Oct.	14th Oct.
"ATHENIAN"	3,382	WEDNESDAY, 9th Oct.	2nd Nov.	2nd Nov.
"EMPERESS OF INDIA"	6,090	THURSDAY, 24th Oct.	11th Nov.	11th Nov.

"EMPERESS" Steamers will depart from HONGKONG at 4 P.M.

Intermediate Steamers at 12 Noon.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA and VICTORIA, B.C. Connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and at QUEBEC with the C.N. NEW PALATIAL "EMPERESS" Steamships, 24,500 tons register. The through transit LIVERPOOL being 22 days from YOKOHAMA and 23 days from HONGKONG.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class, via St. Lawrence 230; via New York 232.

Intermediate Steamers at 12 Noon.

and 1st Class Railways at 240, 242.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" "TATIA" and "ATHENIAN" carry Intermediate passengers only, at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to D. W. CADDICK, General Traffic Agent for China, Corner Pedder Street and Praya opposite Blake Pier.

## NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN. IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
NAPLES, GENOA, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP & HAMBURG	"ZIETEN"	Wedday, 14th Aug., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH"	About Wed., 14th Aug.
MANILA, NEWGUINEA, BRISTOL & SYDNEY	"PRINZ WALDEMAR"	Thursday, 15th Aug., at Noon.
MELBOURNE	"PRINZ SIGISMUND"	About Friday, 23rd Aug.
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"BORNEO"	About Saturday, 31st Aug., at 9 A.M.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN		

For further Particulars, apply to

**NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,  
MEYER & CO.,**  
GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1907.

## SABANG BAY COALING STATION, POELOE WEH, NORTH SUMATRA.

CABLE ADDRESS:—"HARCOAL" SABANG OR AMSTERDAM.  
General Agent—G. A. WITT, London, E.C.  
Coaling Agents—HALL BLYTH & Co., London, E.C.  
Favourably situated at the entrance to the Straits of Malacca for all steamers from and to the Straits, China, Japan, India, Europe, United States, South Africa, etc.  
BEST WELSH, JAPANESE, OMBILIN, AND BENGAL COAL.  
No harbour dues, no pilotage charged and quick despatch given DAY and NIGHT.  
FRESH WATER and Ice, SHIP'S STORES and PROVISIONS at Moderate Prices.  
FLOATING DOCK available for Steamers up to 3,000 tons displacement and workshop fitted for any ordinary repairs.  
For further particulars apply to the Agents at Hongkong,  
**JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,  
YORK BUILDINGS, 12300**

Hongkong, 1st December, 1906.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE  
(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT MALACA COAST).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.  
FOR NEW YORK.  
S.S. "BATSUMA" ... 7th Sept.  
S.S. "GHAEZE" ... 14th Sept.  
For Freight and further information, apply to  
**DODWELL & CO., LD., Agents.**  
Hongkong, 1st August, 1907. 1226-1254

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

THE Underwritten GENERAL AGENTS in CHINA and JAPAN for the above Line are prepared to issue THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for all the principal ports in SOUTH AFRICA, in connection with INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'s fortnightly service hence to CALCUTTA. Sailings from CALCUTTA for CAPT PORTS every fortnight. For Freight and further particulars, apply to  
**DODWELL & CO., LIMITED**  
General Agents for China and Japan  
Hongkong, 4th August, 1908.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE H.A.L. Steamship

"HABSBURG"  
Captain Filler, having arrived. Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Underwritten, and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before T.O.D.V.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 6th August, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 6th August at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE,  
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 30th July, 1907. 1278

DAVID CORSE &amp; SON'S

HECHT &amp; NAVY

NEW BOILED

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ARNHOLD, KARBEG &amp; CO.

Sole Agents

295

MITSU BISHI DOCKYARD

AND ENGINE WORKS,

NAGASAKI.

CODE WORD: "DOCK"

A.I. A.B.C. and Engineering Code Used

NEW DOCK NOW OPEN.

DOCK NO. 3.

Extreme Length ... 722 feet.

Length on Blocks ... 714 "

Width of Entrance on Top ... 964 "

Width of Entrance on Bottom ... 884 "

Water on Blocks at Spring Tide ... 344 "

DOCK NO. 1.

Extreme Length ... 523 feet.

Length on Blocks ... 513 "

Width of Entrance on Top ... 88 "

Width of Entrance on Bottom ... 77 "

Water on Blocks at Spring Tide ... 64 "

DOCK NO. 2.

Extreme Length ... 571 feet.

Length on Blocks ... 564 "

Width of Entrance on Top ... 66 "

Width of Entrance on Bottom ... 53 "

Water on Blocks at Spring Tide ... 22 "

PATENT SLIP.

Suitable for vessels up to 1,000

THE WORKS are well equipped with

LATEST PLANTS and APPLI-

ANCES to undertake BUILDING or

REPAIRING SHIPS, ENGINES, and

BOILERS; and also ELECTRICAL

WORK.

A LARGE STOCK of MATERIAL is

always kept on hand.

The COMPANY has the powerful steam-

"OURA-MARU" (712 tons, 700 H.P.)

specially built for SALVAGE PURPOSES

equipped with necessary gear, always ready

Short Notice.

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Documents translated from or into Classical

or Colloquial Chinese.

WAISHING, British str., 1,170, Richard, 30th July—Mojl 25th July, Coal—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
WINGSANG, British str., 1,557, Walker, 3rd August—Mojl 27th July, Coal—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
WONOT, German str., 1,115, W. Rober, 4th Aug.—Swallow 3rd Aug., General—Butterfield & Swire.  
SAILING VESSELS.  
ALCHES, British ship, 2,492, J. Cammings 26th July—From New York, Case Oil—Standard Oil Co.  
LYNDHURST, British 4-masted barque, 2,500, Parrell, 25th July—Kobe 1st June, Ballast—Standard Oil Co.

MEN-OF-WAR ON THE CHINA AND JAPAN STATION.

AUSTRIAN.  
Kaiser Franz Josef I. Austrian cruiser, 4,309, Capt. Ferdinand Hablay, Northern Waters.  
FRENCH.  
Allouette, river gunboat, Lieut. Millet, Cochinchina.  
Argus, gunboat, 123 tons, guns, 500 h.p., Lieut. Jeannel, Canton.  
Caronde, gunboat, Lieut. Kerchoel, Saigon.  
Decide, gunboat 645 tons, 10 guns, 1,000 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. L'Ecol, Haiphong.  
D'Entrecasteaux, French cruiser, 8,000, Capt. Tracou, Shanghai.  
Esturgeon, submarine, Saigon.  
Henri Riviere, gunboat, Lieut. Portier, Haiphong.  
Jacquin, river gunboat, Lieut. La Corolle, Annam-Tonkin, reserve.

Javeline, destroyer, 330 tons, 7 guns, 300 h.p., Lieut. Sagos-Duvenroux, Saigon.  
Kersaint, gunboat 1250 tons, 6 guns, 2200 h.p., Comdr. Simon, Saigon.  
Lyon, submarine, Lieut. Aymeret, Saigon.  
Montcalm, cruiser (Flagship of Vice Admiral Richard, Commander in Chief, 9700 tons, 12 guns, 1,650 h.p., Capt. Martel.  
Mousquet, destroyer, Lieut. Duchemin, Baie d'Along.  
Oly, gunboat, Lieut. Grollier, Yangtze.  
Pello, gunboat, Lieut. Marchand, Tongku.  
Perle, submarine, Saigon.  
Pistole, destroyer, Lieut. de Reinach, Worth, Baie d'Along.

Protie, submarine, Lieut. Glorjoux, Saigon.  
Rapiet, destroyer, 330 tons, Lieut. Vincent de Brichignac, Saigon.  
Redoubtable, battleship, (in reserve) 3347 tons, 8 guns, 671 h.p., Rear-Admiral de Marolles, Saigon.  
Sabre, destroyer, 330 tons, Lieut. Malliez, 1700 h.p., Dao, Saigon.  
Surprise, gunboat 920 tons, 2 guns, 900 h.p., Lieut. Roque, Haiphong.  
Takiang, gunboat, Yangtze.  
Talon, destroyer, Com. Terguem, Saigon.  
Vanbun, torpedo-depot (reserve), 6150 tons, 23 guns, 4500 h.p., Hongay.  
Vigilant, gunboat, 123 tons, 7 guns, 500 h.p., Lieut. Brugnon, Canton.

GERMAN.  
Furst Bismarck, (flagship), 11,000 tons, 36 guns, 14,000 h.p., Komdr. Admiral Brunsing, Tsingtau.  
Illitig, gunboat, 1000 tons, 10 guns, 1300 h.p., Captain Kiesel.  
Jaguar, gunboat, 900 tons, 10 guns, 1300 h.p., Commander Kloebe, Yangtze.  
Leipzig, cruiser, Commandant von Rothenberg, Paulhoo.  
Luchs, gunboat 850 tons, 10 guns, 1344 h.p., Commander Hartog.  
Niobe, cruiser, Commander Witschel.  
Thetis, cruiser, 2650 tons, 24 guns, 8000 h.p., Captain Glatzel.  
Tiger, gunboat, 930 tons, 10 guns, 1330 h.p., Commander V. Abeken.  
Taigiang, gunboat, 170 tons, 5 guns, 1300 h.p., Lieut. Bremer.  
Vaterland, gunboat—tons, 3 guns, 503 h.p., Lieut. de Sjosetti.

ITALIAN.  
Vesuvio, cruiser, 2,145 tons, Baron de Saint Pierre, Shanghai.  
PORTUGUESE.  
Rio Lima, cruiser, 720 tons, 7 guns, Macao.  
UNITED STATES.  
Araya, gunboat, Ensign R. R. Riggs, commanding, Cavite.  
Bainbridge, torpedo-boat destroyer, 420 tons, Lt. C. H. Woodward commanding, Manila.  
Calla, gunboat, 410 tons, Ensign Guy White, commanding, Manila.  
Chattanooga, cruiser, 3100 tons, Commander J. Sharp, Yangtze.  
Cincinnati, cruiser, 3513 tons, Commander J. M. Robinson, Amoy.  
Colorado, armoured cruiser, 13,500 tons, Captain Sidney A. Stanton.  
Concord, gunboat, Commander Boush, Manila.  
Elcano, gunboat, 500 tons, Lt. Commander High Rodman, Cavite.  
Galveston, cruiser, 3100 tons, Commander W. G. Cutler.  
Helena, gunboat, 1397 tons, Commander J. C. Gilmer, Manila.  
Maryland, armoured cruiser, 13,500 tons, Capt. John E. Ingersoll.  
Monsadock, monitor, in reserve, Lt. Commander J. L. Parcell, Cavite.  
Paragua, gunboat, 201 tons, Ensign A. B. Reed, commanding, Cavite.  
Pensacola, armoured cruiser, 13,500 tons, Capt. Thom S. McLean.  
Quincy, gunboat, Lieut. E. L. Bisset, Manila.  
Raleigh, cruiser, 3213 tons, Commander F. F. Fletcher, Manila.  
Villaboa, gunboat, 347 tons, Ensign A. Andrews, commanding, Manila.  
West Virginia, armoured cruiser, (flagship of Rear Admiral Brownson), 13,500 tons, Capt. Conroy H. Arnold.  
Winington, gunboat, 1397 tons, Commander W. L. Rodgers, Manila.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEARERS.  
AMIGO, German str., 822, Baltzer, 2nd August—Hoibow 1st August, General and Rice—Jensen & Co.  
ANAKA, German str., 4,433, C. Neumann, 3rd August—Portland via Japan 2nd July, General—Portland Asiatic S.S. Co.  
CHONGHONG, British str., 1,256, T. H. Lishman, 1st August—Tientsin via Chefoo, 26th July, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
CHUDAH, Norwegian str., 1,102, A. Augensen, 4th August—Bangkok 27th July, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
CHINANG, British str., 1,300, F. Robertson, 4th August—Swatow 3rd August—Butterfield & Swire.  
CHOISING, German str., 1,021, F. Heyenga, 23th July—Bangkok 22nd July, Rice and Wood—Butterfield & Swire.  
DAKOTAH, British str., Ross, 27th July—San Francisco 30th June via Shanghai 24th July, Oil in Bulk—Standard Oil Co.  
DOTY, Norwegian str., 639, J. H. Dauncing, 17th July—Wakamatsu 11th July, Coal—Wollen & Co.  
EASTERN, British str., 2,272, W. G. McArthur, 3rd Aug.—Australasia Ports 10th July, General—Gibb, Livingston & Co.  
EMPEROR OF JAPAN, British str., 3,039, H. Pybus, 25th July—Vancouver 9th July, General—C. P. R. Co.  
FRITHOF, Norwegian str., 891, Olaf Anderson, 4th Aug.—Swatow 3rd Aug., Coal—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.  
FUKUSHU MARU, Japanese str., 1,090, T. Ito, 3rd Aug.—Amoy 31st July, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.  
GLENSH, British str., 2,274, J. Rafferty, 28th July—Mojl 23rd July, Coals—McGregor Bros. & Gow.  
HAIKUN, British str., 835, A. J. Robson, 3rd Aug.—Fochow 31st July, Amoy 1st Aug., and Swatow 2nd, General—Douglas Laing & Co.  
HANOT, French str., 781, P. Marles, 3rd August—Haiphong 31st July, and Hichow 2nd August, General—A. R. Marty.  
HARBARD, British str., 2,149, A. Bowling, 31st July—Melbourn 29th June, Flour—Shevan, Tones & Co.  
HEIM, Norwegian str., 757, A. Erikson, 30th July—Bangkok 23rd July, Rice—Chinese.  
HONGKONG MARU, Japanese str., 3,447, W. K. T. S. Eimon, 27th July—San Francisco 28th June, Mails and General—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.  
HONG MOH, British str., 2,555, Wm. Dawson, 1st August—Singapore 26th July, General—Chinese.  
HUNAN, British str., 1,142, C. W. Puckett, 30th July—Shanghai 16th July, General—Butterfield & Swire.  
JACOB DIEDERICHSEN, German str., 623, Ulm, 3rd Aug.—Peking 30th July and Hoibow 2nd Aug., General—Jensen & Co.  
KAIFONG, British str., 986, E. Finlayson, 30th July—Cebu & Iloilo 26th July, Sugar—Butterfield & Swire.  
KASHIMA MARU, Japanese str., 1,746, M. Nien, 25th July—Mojl 18th July, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.  
KEONG WAI, German str., 1,115, Tohs Kohler, 31st July—Bangkok 25th July, Rice and Coal—Butterfield & Swire.  
KUEIKANG, British str., 2,327, Warel, 2nd Aug.—Shanghai 26th, via Amoy 31st July, General—Butterfield & Swire.  
KOWLOON, German str., 2,325, A. Enigt, 30th July—Mojl 25th July, General—Hamburg-Amerika Linie.  
KWANGLER, Chinese str., 1,648, R. Lincoln, 3rd Aug.—Shanghai 31st July, General—Chinese.  
KWANTAN, Chinese str., 1,636, Wm. H. Lant, 30th July—Shanghai 27th July, General—Chinese.  
LAIRANG, British str., 3,460, E. J. Todd, 2nd Aug.—Calcutta 18th July and Straits 28th July, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
MONTEAGLE, British str., 3,953, S. Robinson, R.N.R., 25th July—Vancouver, &c. 28th June, Mails and General—C. P. R. Co.  
NIKKAI MARU, Japanese str., 1,044, W. Nakagawa, 26th July—Hongay 26th July, General—Jensen & Co.  
ONANG, British str., 1,787, Rosa Core, 27th July—Pain Laut 19th July, Coal—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
PHU-YEN, French str., 1,249, Boissieu, 31st July—Saigon 28th July, Rice—Bradley & Co.  
PONGTONG, German str., 997, W. Bittfeld, 3rd Aug.—Bangkok 24th July, Wood and Rice—Butterfield & Swire.  
PROGRESS, Norwegian str., 1,671, Thos. Schriwig, 28th July—Sundakan 23rd July, General—Wollen & Co.  
PRONTO, Norwegian str., 1,333, J. Seoberg, 2nd August—Saigon 28th July, Rice—Chinese.  
PROTEUS, Norwegian str., 1,056, Kalderup, 28th July—Bangkok 23rd July, Rice and Timber—Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.  
RAJAHULI, German str., 1,184, O. Koch, 3rd August—Bangkok 24th July, General—Butterfield & Swire.  
SHANTUNG, British str., 1,835, J. Robinson, 4th Aug.—Java (Cheribon) 26th July, Sugar—Butterfield & Swire.  
SHOSHU MARU, Japanese str., 999, M. Nemoto, 3rd Aug.—Shanghai via Fochow, Amoy, and Swatow 2nd Aug., General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.  
SINGAR, British str., 1,946, F. Jamieson, 1st August—Haiphong and Hoibow 31st July, General—Butterfield & Swire.  
SKRUMSTAD, Norwegian str., 860, O. Hansen, 30th Jul.—Saigon 26th July, Rice and Flour—Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.  
SOLSTAD, Norwegian str., 897, N. Bjarnsgaard, 1st August—Saigon 27th July, Rice—Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.  
TEAM, British str., 1,346, A. Somerville, 2nd August—Manila 30th July, General—Butterfield & Swire.  
TELEMACHUS, British str., 1,340, J. A. Williamson, 31st July—Saigon 27th July, Rice—Chinese.  
TOSI MARU, Japanese str., 3,610, J. Nagao, 28th July—Shanghai 25th July, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
VICTORIA, Swedish str., 1,150, J. A. Hellberg, 4th August—Java 25th July, Sugar—Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.



